PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Wasson's

SEE OUR "OPENING" ANNOUNCEMENT, PAGE 11.

Wasson's

Remarkable Offerings.... Carpets and Curtains Rugs and Draperies



The best and latest of the Autumn productions at prices that defy all competition. These great special bargains are the outcome of vast transactions of orders placed direct with the mills-well-bought lots secured before the great rise, and placed on sale at even less than the old prices

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Ingrain Carpets. For this week we give you the choice of any Ingrain Carpet in our house, including the 75c quality, all new goods for

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25 pieces Brussel Carpets, borders to match, real Brussels patterns, worth 65c.

Special Price, 490 Yd.

25 pieces body Brussels Carpets, newest patterns, the \$1.25 quality.

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150 All-wool Smyrna Rugs, 30x60 inches, reversible, first class quality, worth \$2.75 Special Price, \$1.95

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100 All-wool Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 feet, guaranteed the best quality made, new patterns, worth \$12.75

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750 yards swiss, figures and stripes, 36 inches wide, 18c and 20c quality, Special price, yard 10c

500 yards Nottingham Lace, one yard wide, in figures and stripes, 25c quality 12½c 450 yards fish net lace, 48 inches wide,

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150 pairs ruffled Curtains, plain and stripes, regular price \$1.00. Special price, pair..... 65c 200 pairs ruffled swiss Curtains in dots, stripes and plain swiss, regular price \$1.50. Special price, pair 95c 250 pair ruffled Curtains in figures, first-class

quality swiss, regular price \$2.50. Special price, pair\$1.50 100 pairs ruffled net Curtains, full length and width, regular price \$2.50. Special price, pair. \$1.50 500 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, three patterns, \$1 to \$1.50, regularly. To close lot, pair. 79c 500 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains in beautiful

Irish point, brussels and renaissance effects, 54 to 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, worth \$2 to \$2.50, choice of ten patterns, pair........\$1.50 350 pairs Lace Curtains, extra good quality, full length and width, new patterns, worth \$2.75 and \$3. Choice of five patterns, pair \$1.98

100 pairs Curtains in Nottingham, Irish point, Brussels, Arabian and Renaissance, only one pair of a kind, just one-half regular price. 150 pair real Irish point Lace Curtains,

31/2 yards long, full width, worth \$5. Special price, pair.....\$2.98 50 pairs Tapestry Portieres, all colors, only one pair of a kind, worth \$7.50, \$8 and \$9. To close the lot, choice

500 Opaque Window Shades, 36 inches wide, 6 feet long, first-class quality, mounted on good spring roller, all complete ready to hang, each 25c Same, 7 feet long 35c

Wasson's Great New Basement -- A Bargain Beehive

A new basement, remodeled, refreshed and restocked-nothing at all in China, Glassware or Housefurnishings but you'll find here priced lower than elsewhere.

Lamp and 10-inch globe, decorated in a beautiful assortment of tints, in greens, browns, etc., all neatly decorated with sprays of flowers, complete with the very latest improved round wick burners. A regular \$4.98 article at \$3.85

Chamber set with jar decorated and gold trimmed and stippled in blues, pinks, greens, browns and sprays. Regular \$5.75 set at ... \$4.98 You will find the finest display of Chamber Sets in the city here.

112 piece Argyle Dinner Set, gold trimmed, Florentine green, royal English semi-Porcelain. A regular \$18.00 set. Monday \$14.78 56 piece Killarney Dinner Set, a beautiful flow blue decoration, best English semi-Porcelain.

Jardinieres, take a 7-inch flower pot, a beautiful glazed jar at 60c

We carry the most complete line in this city.

Regular \$6.48. Monday \$5.48 | 100 Japanese Paper Napkins 13c

H. P. Wasson & Co.

H. P. Wasson & Co.

News of the Day. Nowadays there are juvenile invalids as well as grown-up invalids, and small Frank is one of these delicate children whose young life is burdened by occasional attacks of distressing illness from various causes. Naturally, he has acquired a habit of attention to diet, cold draughts, etc., which is prematurely and painfully accurate. His father and mother are members of a church whose pastor is a large, healthy gentleman, with an unbounded love of fresh air and

liberal ventilation. Frank went to church

MERE PLEASANTRY.

church, Frank?"

"Oh, yes," the youth answered, "half the all day." refrigerator started."

A Case of Recognition.

"Out In the country in New York State," said a lady who was telling her summer experiences, "I met on the one street of my native village an old resident whom I esteem very highly. He is the 'David Harum' | lemme 'lone I thinks mebbe I'll pull thoo by of our dear little town. He gazed curiously | Sat'day." at me as I approached him, but there was an uncertain and puzzled gleam in his eye. I stopped in front of him and extended my hand, saying: 'Don't you remember me Uncle Amos? Kitty B-? 'Kitty B-? he exclaimed, giving my arm a hearty prop-handle exercise which seemed to last five minutes by the clock, 'Why, of course, of course. As soon as I seed you I knowed I knowed you.'

A Helpful Glamour.

After all, whether life is a joy or a pang to us depends on how we look at it. If we get too near and examine every imperfection with a large magnifying glass, the grain looks coarse and correspondingly unpleasant. By half closing our eyes and letting imagination weave a gauzy veil over everything, the world and all that is in looks fairer. Yesterday I encountered nineteen-year-old girl clerk, who is wise in the use of illusion. "No, indeed," she asserted. "I don't get tired of my work, because I don't call it 'work.' My sister clerks in one store and I'm in another. We never say 'work' to each other; we call it going down town. We don't allow the family t say 'work,' either. Mother says, 'Girls, it's time for you to go down town,' and we get our hats and start. At night, when we talk it all over, we keep up the same idea, and it makes fun for us all. We never say 'wages' or 'employer;' we say 'spending money' and call our employers 'the bankers.' We call getting paid 'going to the bank.' Of course, it is all nonsense, but it makes us feel better. I'm not above work, but if I had to think of myself as a business drudge all the time I'd get disheartened and fee! commonplace. So I play I'm a girl going down town-just because I want to; and I peep in all the book store windows and the picture windows, and enjoy myself generally. What's the use of making things out as bad as they are, anyway?"

Setting the Date. Probably one of the greatest shocks which the housekeeper's constitution is exposed is the horrible experience of getting up leisurely in the morning and finding no breakfast in preparation, no cook on the premises. This was Mrs. Fitzsmith's sad fate the other day. Sophie, the colored cook,

no more. About 10 o'clock a fifteen-year-old black lad sideled into the back door and announced that Sophie couldn't come ''cause she's gittin' religion.' "Getting religion?" the mistress repeated,

"Yessum," the boy explained, "they's a r'vival down at ole Zion Church an' Sophie wuz pulled in 'mongst 'em las' night."

"When do you think she will be back?" "I dun know; them r'vivals takes time, lady; they shore duz take time."

The boy departed and in two days the mistress started out to interview Sophie and see how matters stood concerning the her answers to inquiries were not reassuring. "No, no," Sophie said, "I can't cook mother asked casually: "Any news at now, Mis' Smif; I'm a-gittin' r'ligion. I to go to school with in the country. On his Tom naturally declines to be explicit. goes to church all night an' I lays a-bed | recent departure to a county fair his wife

people were froze; Dr. Blank has got his It was a delicate subject from which to "Now, James, have a good time, but don't force satisfaction, and yet the lady of the house longed for certain information. "Sophie, haven't you any idea when you will come back? I don't want to change

cooks unless I have to.' "Yessum," drawled Sophie, "I don' want ter lose my place nuther. Ef you go off an'

His Bath and Brushes.

"Are you reading "The Gentleman from In-

diana?" " asked the Girl-who-reads-everything. "No," answered the Girl-who-is-hardto-please, "I stopped with Chapter V, in which John Harkless is described as taking | Have you read Mrs. Juliana Ewing's lovely a bath and as afterward arranging his hair 'with a pair of brushes.' Civilized living and all the essentials thereof are all right. I believe in them and am glad to observe in Wonderland!' I think it's downright their steady inroads against barbarism, but | silly!" I don't want them thrust at me in conversation or in fiction. People who take a regular 'morning plunge' and then talk about it as if recently discovered by them are not yet quite civilized. The young man who announces, even inadvertently, as it were, that he brushes his hair with military brushes exposes his culture in process of which I am entitled to, and probably also manufacture; he is not yet quite 'the real thing.' With equal elegance the author the two words, I am constantly encountermight have announced of 'Miss Sherwood' that she had a very stylish middle name, that she wore a beautiful belt buckle made from an old cameo brooch of her greataunts, and that she used Roger & Gallet's | me, sat two women, who were discussing violet soap every day. No, I'm not reading 'The Gentleman from Indiana;' he's only a made-up gentleman, and he will turn out to the soul-harrowing responsibilities which be a pirate yet. Besides, there's a girl named Minnie in the story. I never waste time on any fiction which involves young women of the 'ie' class. As soon as I came other women to always accept dinner invito Minnie I knew she would 'weave her arm about her friend's waist;' how absurd!" "You are absurd yourself," exclaimed the Girl-who-reads-everything.

His Fall Festival.

Not two hundred miles from the Indiana Statehouse dwells a well-known lawyer who cannot go to the seashore every summer, but who does not necessarily lose his full share of recreation by staying at home. From his boyhood, he admits, he has had on her husband's account. It was during an abnormal craving for fairs-county fairs, state fairs, street fairs, any kind of fairs. He claims that in the usual features | dinner with a saintly elderly lady, whose of the county fair more diversion and mental rest is obtainable to the square inch than in any other form of amusement known to | Mrs. Tom had heard of this unusual requiman. His wife is cognizant of his autumnal. tendency to this innocent form of dissipation and sometimes accompanies him; more

desolately empty and the kitchen knew her | year he has attended five county fairs in | other; so, when the texts began to g the radius which he allows himself and thinks he can get in two more before his legal duties take hold of him. At every fair, he relates, he relapses into a big boy for the nonce. He buys peanuts, eats gingerbread and drinks red lemonade. He likes the races, the cattle and chicken shows, and even believes himself to be an expert on crochet tidies and rising-sun bed quilts. He meets old country people that he knows and thus gets a whiff of real hay fields and Middleton." orchards. The other day in his wife's absence he had erected in his backyard an enormous big red framework containing two huge swinging chairs. As the couple have no children, his wife viewed the structure his own satisfaction at least, that he had to called after him from the front door: you buy a merry-go-round."

"I would," he retorted, "if I thought I could get enough people to ride in it."

A Literary Verdict. Lucretia, aged ten, was poring over a brary catalogue, assisted by her father, the twain evidently in search of a book title which might please Lucretia's critical fancy. I was called into the quest, but approached with some timidity, knowing the wide opportunity and all-devouring capacity

of the modern juvenile reader. "Indeed, Lucretia," I said, "you have read all the books I could tell you of, I fancy. books and "Alice in Wonderland?" "Huh!" exclaimed Lucretia, with a scorn-

ful, air, which almost withered me. 'Alice

A Social Difficulty. "There are two words I utterly detest, remarked a club member in a little social chat with several other women; "one is the word 'genteel' and the other is the word 'victuals.' Consequently, for the discipline to punish me for my intemperate hatred of ling them in books and in conversation. Only the other day I overheard one of these words used in a way which almost prostrated me. In a street car, just behind the joys and hardships of the society life, the delightfulness of being entertained and attach to entertaining other people. Society barter was fully discussed, both matrons deciding that it was 'very mean' in some tations and then never give anything but 'stingy little afternoon teas.' At the climax of the conversation, when one woman left the car, the other one remarked:

"Well, I'd ten times rather give a dinner than a luncheon; it's so hard to find the right kind of victuals for a luncheon.

The Missing Phrase.

Apropos of dinners, a very sprightly young matron once had a bad ten minutes their honeymoon period, so she tells the story, and they were at an old-fashioned quaint habit it was to ask each guest to recite a Bible text before the repast began. forgotten to mention it to her husband. Fortunately, or unfortunately, perhaps, the had not returned at night, her room was frequently, however, he goes alone. This bride and groom were seated near each eggs.

around and she saw Tom's face look blank and then despairing, she leaned and whispered to him. "Remember thy Creator," supposing that fragmentary hint would be and when his turn came he declaimed confidently, "Remember thy Creator." The hostess looked appreciative, and then wait ed. In what seemed to be about five minutes she said: "Please finish your text, Mr.

Mr. Middleton looked the unhappiest bridegroom that ever sat at a festal board The text, as given, was all there was of it herself reproachfully added, "in the days of thy youth," and passed on. As regards the bridegroom's heated remarks concernbuy it because the agent was a boy he used | ing Biblical dinners on the way home, Mrs.

Interested Courtesy.

tive grandmother. Five-year-old Aloysius had this sad experience the other day. His grandmother came, and she talked, and she talked, and she talked. Small Aloysius tried to talk, but was not listened to: then he waited with unheard-of and astonishing patience, but no opening for his remarks was | sheet metal. The interior of the pavilion granted. He couldn't get the speaker's eye, and he couldn't get the floor. So he tried

"Gran'ma, gran'ma," cried Aloysius. "What is it, dearie?" grandma asked. "You better watch out, or you'll tire yourself talking," said Aloysius.

PULLMAN CARS WITH BIG NAMES. How They Effect the Public and the

The story runs that Mr. Pullman used to give a gold coin to a lady of his family for the name of each Pullman car, it being her duty to name them all. Whether or no this is true we do not know, but al the world knows the results. They made us familiar with the names of Scipic Africanus and Numa Pompilius. We have learned also the names of Aphrodite and Astarte. We are told that there are Pullman dining cars running under the names of Hepatitis and Gastritis, but these we

To the plain citizen of the republic this

is impressive, but inconvenient. there among us who, having got off at way station to stretch his legs for a minute has not been covered with confusion when it became necessary for him to ask a porter where his car was And who is there who has not been amazed and enlightened by the porter's pronunciain traveling over the K. P. we found young Pullman conductor who spent his spare time reading the Greek Testament. He said that he was a theological student. but we suspected that he was "chucking Later we have thought that perhaps he was preparing himself to master the nomenclature of his profession

Curried Eggs.

Philadelphia North American. Boil the eggs hard, remove the warm until ready to use. Mold boiled ric rice boiled so each grain is distinct. Place it not shelf to keep warm. Put a teaspoonful of chopped onion in a saucepan-spoonful of chopped onion in a saucepan-spoonful of butter and cook onion is a light yellow, but not brown. Add an even to a half cupfuls of white stock or milk. Le it cook until the cornstarch is clear; ac evenly coated with color, and place them in the nest of rice. Pour in enough sauce

THE PARIS EXPOSITION there is in store for the world a sight that has never before been seen. Over fifty foreign nations have responded to the invitation of France and many of them reserved lions, constituting thus in each a special exposition, a museum of their masterpieces. The Quai d'Orsay between the Alma bridge

-Annexes for Exhibits. acteristic architectural features of every

Special Correspondence Indianapolis Journal. civilized nation on the globe. NEW YORK, Sept. 23 .- Architects and contractors have profited by the fine weather of the past summer and with al the resources at their command have pushed forward in prodigious fashion the construction work of the Paris exposition of 1900. The progress has been remarkable. Everywhere and as if by magic some new architectural design has presented itself full of power and elegance. On every side car be seen the fruitful alliance of the art of the architect with the art of the engineer which places at the disposal of builders the means of sure and speedy action demanded by the incessant transformations and the evolutions of prgoress at the great universal exposition. Plots of land which only yesterday seemed to be barren and unfruit ful are to-day the sites of magnificent buildings and palaces.

All along the River Seine are hundred: of skilled workmen like so many bees working in each particular hive, constructing features of the exposition, the "City of all Nations." Situated on the Quai d'Orsay, close by the national pavilions of Austria and Turkey, rising with dome-like effect almost two hundred feet above the Seine will be the national pavilion of the Unite

The land upon which this magnificent building is now being rapidly erected has been officially turned over by the French authorities to Commissioner General Peck, the representative of the United States, to e held throughout the duration of the exposition as a conquest of peaceful times. The site is now marked by four banners; the wind from the day on which the United months ago, and under the supervision of assistant commissioner general to the United States commission, Hon. B. D. Woodward, and the architects, Charles A Coolidge, of Boston, and Morin Goustiaux, of Paris, is rapidly being pushed forward. In a few months our national eagle, with cutstretched wings, will crown the great dome, and "Old Glory" will be unfurled upon the topmost part of this great struc ture, to wave above all other flags of all the nations of the world, until the exposi-

tion closes on Nov. 5, 1900. RENDEZVOUS FOR AMERICANS. Inside this great building all American visitors to the Paris exposition will find a nome. Here they will receive a cordial welcome from Commissioner General Peck and his staff. Here also they will find a rendezvous for meeting friends, and here the American tourist will read his newspaper, open his mail, dictate his letters, have his money exchanged, and even be able to get a drink of ice water, something rare in France. American electric elevators will merous lounging and reception rooms which will be provided. On the ground floor, facing the River Seine, will be an immense porch, something like an arch of triumph, adorned with Corinthian columns crowned with the Goddess of Liberty on the Chariot of Progress. An equestrian statue of George Washington will surmount a pedestal upon the level of the Corinthian columns, and a bust of President McKinley will occupy a niche over the door. Every visitor who walks to the other national pavilions in this city of all nations will have to pass under this large main entrance to the United States pavilion. In the center of the building is a great hall the entire height of the structure, about 160 feet. This hall will be covered by the great dome, the interior of which will be decorated with historic paintings. Spacious balconies will surround this hall on every story, and right and left. The second floor will be given to the States of the Union, where visitors can register their names and rest. The third floor will be occupied by Commissioner General Peck and his staff, and here the work of the United States Commission will be done.

BY AMERICAN TALENT. The interior decorations have been subject of particular consideration by Comthe best American mural painters he expects to make the mural decorations the United States has thus far produced in any exposition. The sculpture, too, is intrusted to American artists, who are commissioned to execute the eagles, the figures of the tympan of the triumphal arch and the quadriga. The dome will be covered with will be plastered and decorated with mural paintings, and the inlaid floorings, the hardware and other installations will be furnished by United States industry. The building will be entirely of wood, covered with staff on the outside. For night lighting effects lines of electric lights, forming the silhouette as well as the grand lines of architecture, will be arranged. This electric installation will likewise be furnished by American manufacturers. On the river front of the United States pavilion will be a boat landing, which will be highly ornamented as a classic barge. Steamers and boats known as the American line will ply at frequent intervals from the United States pavilion to the landing for the American annex at Vincennes Woods, a distance of about six miles, giving a beautiful and picturesque ride on the Seine. These steamers will fly the stars and stripes. It is expected that visiters taking this ride will go from the Vincennes landing to the park, a distance of about one mile, on American electric cars, propelled by an American trolley system. THE LAFAYETTE STATUE:

Annexes for the United States exhibits in agriculture, forestry, liberal arts and navigation are also to be rected by Commissioner General Peck. The Fourth of July, 1900, will be "United States day" at the Paris exposition. On that day the United States will unveil its gift to France from the school children of this country, a statue to the memory of General Lafayette. The children of the public schools of the United States have contributed in pennies and nickels for this monument \$50,000, and by a law passed by Congress the United States mint is now coining 50,000 silver souvenir dollars. to be known as the "Lafayette dollar," which will be used in erecting this tribute to the great French patriot. As the monument is unveiled at noon on the Fourth of July, 1900, and the grand procession of distinguished guests from every nation on the globe is wending its way through the Tuilleries and up the Champs Elysees "Old Glory" will be released to the winds from the topmost part of Eiffel tower, the highest structure in France, thus making for all time to come the Fourth of July "United States day" in France, as it is and ever will be United States day in this country. The first universal exposition was held in Paris in 1865. It attained marked su

and that of the Invalides, was from the first destined for this group of pavilions. The Quai d'Orsay, then, is to be one of the places of greatest interest at Paris in 1900, for there will be erected monuments giving the char-

CITY OF ALL NATIONS. Here the visitor will see a city, all the dwellings of which are palaces, symmetrically aligned, suitably spaced, and each and all utterly unlike from architectural and decorative points of view, having no common idea, each having its special language, its special habits, its special manners. In this "City of all Nations" one can readily imagine the terrestrial surface reduced to restricted dimensions, and without a very nimble fancy can become a wanderer in the midst of this strange collection of the peoples of the world. The succession of these constructions on the bank of the Seine will give a striking idea of the diversity of the schools of architecture in different countries and at different epochs. The buildings of nearly all the foreign pavilions are far advanced, and the foreign commissioners now rival each other in zeal and the sentiment of national pride directs them powerfully in their researches and efforts.

M. Alfred Picard, commissioner genera of France, says: "I have promised that all the exposition palaces and buildings shall be finished and turned over to the exhibitors by the end of the year 1899. That promise I respect. The work will be accomplished and by December 31 next the whole Champs de Mars will be built, in fact, a part of the buildings will be ready and completed before that time. So, in spite of frustrated politicians, nervous moralists and scowling pessimists who have predicted every morning that "the exposition would not come day announced for its inuguration April A. H. MATTOX.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

Its Inception, Construction and the Collapse That Followed.

The Lafayette Journal publishes an interesting article regarding the inception of the old Wabash and Erie canal, which was in tended to cross Indiana from Lake Erie to some point on the lower Wabash or the Chio river. This was during the internal opposition from the farmers of southern Indiana, who feared it might interfere with the river trade, but this was soon allayed. "Men from the Ohio river counties," says the article, "protested against staking the wealth and credit of the State. But in 1831 pioneer farmers had bought canal lands of the State till the treasury was enriched by \$28,651. The domain seemed exhaustless. Its converting into cash would provide abundant resources. There were millions in it for the State, for contractors, for workmenfor everybody else. Opposition faded. The Legislature authorized a loan of \$200,000 to hasten canal building.

Work must be commenced by March 1832, to make good the congressional gran and on Feb. 22 of that year Washington birthday was celebrated by the breaking o. earth at Fort Wayne. Canal Commissioner Vigus snatched the honor of turning the first spadeful of earth. July 4, 1843, the first packet, "Indiana," passed through the canal from Fort Wayne to Huntington, and Hugh McCulloch, later twice a secretary of th national treasury, delivered an oration. I

The virus of internal improvement had "taken" in Indiana. Settlers were filling the new north of the State. Immigrants towns dotted the canal route. Thousands of men, employed at good wages; provided market for all produce. Farmers were dic tators, and when they could not get land to suit them from the canal tract, they went

and in 1836 the State borrowed \$12,000,000 and ment that reads to-day like a page from "Aladdin." Besides the Wabash canal, the State projected the White river canal, th Madison & Lafayette Railroad and the New

could not be found. Fifty miles of the canal was in operation, and in 1838 \$1,398.37 was 1, 1840, the State earned \$14,561.11 from tolls and carrying of mails. Thousands of acres of canal lands had been sold. Prophets of credence. Any promoter could achieve for

tune. It was the riot of flat. In 1843 the canal was completed to the navigable waters of the Wabash to a poin below Terre Haute, and then was diverted south to the banks of the White river, be side which it ran till it reached the Ohio a Jeffersonville.

And so ten years went by-ten years Then came settling day. The State could not pay interest on its internal improv Engineers in charge of able to secure legitimate funds, had, ever since 1843, been issuing interest-bearing notes in payment for work and material This paper was declared receivable fo canal lands and State dues, and had come into general circulation as the currency It increased its disfavor un 1846. In that year Ohio owed \$500 on h contract to build the eastern terminal of the canal, and could not pay the money Indiana was out of funds, and her avai able resources were exhausted. Engineer's notes were called "red dog," and they would not "go," Creditors of the State demanded an instant accounting in 1847. It could no be made. The best Indiana could do was turn over the canal in the hope that it might extinguish half the debt, and issue new bonds for the balance - interest in luded. The canal did not earn enough t discharge its half of the obligation, and political and financial fortunhas been marred by the handling of what came to be known as "the canal question." Lawyers grew rich, capitalists shifted from affluence to poverty and back again, depending upon the ability of their coun sel to juggle with securities, legislatures and courts, but in the end that compromise 1847 has not been seriously disturbed. ghost did finally down, but not until 1870 when the canal was sold under decree of the Federal Court, and Indiana was finally relieved of a burden-the bitter part of lesson in financial management which in dividuals, communities and nations usually have to learn.

A Starch Enter.

Savannah News. Among the unforturate fiends in Savannal ing of starch, which, it is said, is stored away on the average of a pound a day. The unfortunate is a woman, and in her deseration she will, after failure to get lump tarch, chew up old clothes or anything else ch gives the taste of starc

The victim of this habit is Mary Carney an aged woman, who lives at No. 559 Roberts street. She is being treated by Cit. Physician Davis, who did not know untrevently that the woman was addicted to the habit of eating starch. She denies had visited her a few times he determin she was the subject of some terrible habit She had a rather clayish color, and there were other symptoms which led the physi-

arned she eats about a pound a day.

BIT OF CUBAN TERRITORY.

tion for Curative Properties-American Enterprise Needed.

Special Correspondence Indianapolis Journal. NUEVA GERONA, Isle of Pines, Aug. 18.-This big island, with an area of more than six hundred square miles, has only two small towns-Nueva Gerona, 'its capital, and Santa Fe, fifteen miles farther hundred green cays and islets, all green with mangrove thickets. Nueva Gerona banao, the southern port of Hayana province. Santa Fe has a port of its own, seven miles distant, called Jucaro, on the Santa Fe river, several miles above the Caribbean. Vessels drawing more than eve feet

of water cannot approach eiter port because

Disembarking at Jucaro, you see a few idle darkeys lounging on its tumble-down pier, beside a quantity of railway ties, roofing beams and tobacco poles, piled up for exportation; and beyond, find two o an experience to linger in the memory, Each decrepit volante is drawn by three heads the driver flourishes his whip with prolonged "Mulas-ah-h-h-h!" that make the desolate region of cacti and dwarf palmettoes, so like the Arizona desert that you involuntarily look around for rattlesnakes and Gila monsters; this gradually displaced, as the hills are neared, by scanty grass, ceibas and yellow pines. Presently steep and gullied byways make rapid transit no longer possible, and you find yourself in fern-draped canyons arched with living green, which, by contrast to the a fine quotation from the Bible in a "yel-

UNINVITING SPOT. The wretched little hamlet is well named 'Holy Faith," for it requires a great deal of that intangible commodity to make bearable its many discomforts. A wide, bare by courtesy a plaza, is given over to heaps of garbage and discarded cans, hungry dogs and wandering donkeys. Around this general dumping ground the low, thatched cottages are built, straggling off into irregular, unpaved streets. There is no inn or other public accommodation for man or

wretched place the better, so you re-enter the dilapidated volante and proceed at once to the springs. Hidden in the heart of low, green hills is the celebrated spa, with nothing to indicate its existence until you are fairly upon it but a brook or two, from which ascending steam gives warning of waters unusually heated. A sudden turn in the road reveals a surprising transformation scene from Santa Fe, several stately structures, built of stone, surrounded by beautifully kept grounds, with many welldressed people loitering under the trees and andas. These stone and marble casas are the spa hotels, to which for many years the wealthiest Cubans and titled captains general from Spain and invalids from all parts plied. By and by, when prosperity is remouth of the river and constructing a tram optimism pointed to a realization of their line between Jucaro and Santa Fe. The climate of the whole island is as near absolute perfection as can be found this side of heaven-the dry, pure air, cooled by ocean breezes and odorous of the healthgiving breath of pine forests. Besides the many medicinal springs are several deep bathing pools of about blood temperature. At present only one of the latter is used, that named Templada (temperate), near the Santa Rita Hotel. A house has been erected over it, divided into compartments for ladies and gentlemen, each bath being twelve by six, with four feet of water on a stone floor. The temperature is 82 degrees Fahrenheit and the water is very strongly impregnated with iron, magnesia, silex, carbonic acid gases chloride of sodiums chloride of calcium, sulphate of lime, nitrate of lime and nobody knows what other con-

> of it generally acts on newcomers as a liveknown to materia medica, is two baths a day and four glasses of the water. Formerly the Spanish government kept an official surgeon here and nobody was allowed bathe without first paying to him invariably prescribe, for all comers, the another pretext for putting gold into Spa ish pockets. A great many surprising cure have been effected here of persons far gone in consumption, bronchial, rheumatic and scrofulous complaints. Invalids have been brought from the steamer on litters, apparently just ready to give up the ghost, who in a week's time have been riding over the hills on horseback, and in a month has gone home "good as new." If the spring were managed by some sensible, wid awake, judicious Anglo-Saxon, they would soon become the sanitarium of the west hemisphere, beside which Las Vegas, New Mexico: White Sulphur, in Virgini Saratoga and other of our Northern sp would hide their diminished heads. As it life can be endured, though lacking many the ordinary "creature comforts" wh render it desirable. Mere pleasure-seeke would better stay away; but one who precious health is at stake can afford fight abounding vermin for a season and up with fleas, roaches, spiders, s and a thousand wriggling, crawling stinging creatures which constantly the dweller on the Isle of Pines. You the pests between the sheets and in

NATURAL SANITARIUM.

The combination makes the nastiest drink